JOURNAL

OF THE

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. IV. No. 30 December, 1940

CONTENTS

	Page
Notices	189
Annual General Meeting	190
Dowsing over "Still" Water	196
"Electronic" Reactions and Specific Diagnosis	198
Notes by a Dowser	203
The Neglect of the Use of Dowsing	210
Experiments at Eastbourne College	212
Some Dowsing Notes	214
Notes and News	216
Correspondence	217
Review	220
New Members	223

Price to Non-Members, 1/-

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

COUNCIL

President :

COLONEL A. H. BELL, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Address : York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :

LT.-COLONEL H. M. EDWARDS, D.S.O.
Address : 56 Oxhey Road, Watford, Herts.

Miss M. E. Macqueen
Dr. Hector Munro, M.B.
Major C. A. Pogson, M.C.
Captain W. H. Trinder

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

(*a*) To encourage the study of all matters connected with the perception of radiation by the human organism with or without an instrument.

(*b*) To spread information amongst members, by means of a journal, lectures and other means, about the use of dowsing for geophysical, medical and agricultural and other purposes and for tracing objects animate or inanimate.

(*c*) To keep a register of dowsers for water, minerals, oil, and for other purposes.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY

I.—Membership.

The Society is open to all persons interested in radiation-perception.

The Council has power to appoint honorary members.

II.—Subscription.

The subscription is five shillings per annum, or three guineas for a life member.

III.—Management.

The Society will be managed by a Council consisting of a President, who will act as Chairman, and five members, one of whom will act as Treasurer and Secretary.

The President and members will be replaced as necessary by the Council, appointments being confirmed at a General Meeting.

All questions regarding the publication of the journal, lectures, meetings, etc., will be settled by the Council.

Decisions of the Council will be arrived at by correspondence if necessary, the facts being recorded in the Minute Book.

Decisions will be decided by a majority vote, the Chairman having a casting vote.

The Council has power to co-opt other members for special purposes.

IV.— Accounts.

The financial year will be from July 1st to June 30th.

Accounts will be published annually within two months after the end of the financial year.

Accounts will be audited privately.

V.—General Meeting.

A General Meeting will be held annually, and other meetings when considered necessary by the Council.

JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. IV. No. 30 December, 1940

NOTICES

The Annual General Meeting was held at the Rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society on October 15th. A notice of the proceedings is printed below.

* * * * *

Owing to the difficulties arising from the present war conditions it will not be possible to arrange any lectures in the near future.

* * * * *

Messrs. Devine and Co. Ltd., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, supply pendulums of whale ivory with central suspension and cavity for sample at 7s. 6d. each; also nickel silver and copper angle rods, together with whalebone rods in desired dimensions of flat, square or circular section.

* * * * *

Mumetal rods can be obtained from the makers through the Editor. An article on the use of the mumetal rod for depth finding, which was discovered by the late Major Ralph Creyke, was reprinted in the *Journal* for March, 1939.

* * * * *

Several members have asked the Editor for back numbers of the *Journal*. The Editor would be greatly obliged if members who do not require their old *Journals* would return them to him.

* * * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary. Owing to the increased cost of postage the price is now 1s. 3d. post free.

* * * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1940

The Sixth Annual General Meeting was held at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society at 3 p.m. on October 15th, 1940.

Members present were Colonel A. H. Bell (*Chairman*), Mr. S. S. Barber, Miss C. H. Bell, Mr. W. B. de Courcy, Mrs. R. W. Dundas, Mr. V. Evans, Miss J. M. Grant, Miss C. Ouless, Miss G. G. Reith, Mr. E. F. Ross, Miss C. G. K. Scovell, Mr. V. D. Wethered, Mr. G. D. Whiteman, Mrs. V. A. Wilkinson, and Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Edwards (*Hon. Secretary*).

2. No meeting having been held in 1939, the Meeting agreed to take the minutes of the 1938 Meeting as read.

3. Colonel Bell read the following Report :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Owing to the uncertain conditions which prevailed at this time last year, the Council decided to dispense with the Annual General Meeting in 1939, and my unspoken Report was sent out with the December *Journal*.

The difficulties of those times were, perhaps, somewhat exaggerated ; in fact, they were trivial compared with the realities of the present year. But as, in spite of bombing by night and day, people still continue to go about their business, and certain other societies still continue to hold meetings, it would have been somewhat pusillanimous if we had allowed a second year to go by without giving members an opportunity of voicing their opinions on the conduct and affairs of the Society.

MEMBERSHIP.—It is only natural that the exiguous times through which we are passing should have produced a fall in our membership. The list of members issued with the September number of the *Journal* last year showed 77 life members and 523 annual subscribers ; the corresponding list this year shows the same number of life members but a decline to 458 annual subscribers, and amongst the latter are included a certain number of Continental subscribers, who are temporarily debarred from paying further subscriptions.

I much regret that several prominent members have passed away since my last Report, notably Mrs. M. E. Pogson, whose husband, Mr. William Norman Pogson, invented the motor-scope, the instrument which his son-in-law, Major C. A. Pogson, uses with such remarkable effect ; Captain F. L. M. Boothby, who contributed several interesting articles to our *Journal* regarding the location of oil and the use of colours and series for selective purposes ; Mr. Reginald Smith, the well-known archæologist, who devoted much time to the transcendental side of dowsing, and in February last year gave the Society an address on the use of dowsing for archæological purposes ; Mr.

Paul Wenz, of New South Wales, who was also a keen practitioner of "téléradiesthésie," as the French call it; Mr. James R. Ogden, of Harrogate, who had, for many years, taken a deep interest in the objects of our Society; and Mrs. Cyril Tubbs, who was one of our original members.

Although he was not a member, it is, perhaps, not out of place to mention the death of that great scientist, Sir Joseph Thomson, for he was a sincere believer in the reality of water divining. This can be seen from the section on that subject entitled "Water Dowsing," in his reminiscences which were published under the title of *Recollections and Reflections* in 1936.

Sir Joseph was a good example of the scientist whose breadth of mind is so great that he is able to have faith in the reality of apparently inexplicable phenomena. Such scientists are rather scarce.

ACTIVITIES.—The state of war in which the country has been involved for over a year has, naturally, curtailed our activities, and two lectures only were given, namely, an address by Mr. L. E. Eeman, on March 6th, on Physiological Sleep and Healing Circuits, and an address by Major W. Guyon Richards, on April 24th, on the Pendulum in Health and Disease. Both these lectures have been printed in the *Journal*. Our thanks are due to these gentlemen for their kindness in giving us these addresses.

In view of the difficulty of travelling caused by petrol restrictions, the usual Summer Meeting was not held this year. We hope to make up for this omission when the war is over. Likewise, no Summer Meeting was held by the Scottish Branch.

Perhaps the most important event of the past year has been the publication of "The Physics of the Divining Rod," the work of Mr. J. Cecil Maby and Mr. T. Bedford Franklin, to which I referred in my Report a year ago. This book marks an important step in the literature of Dowsing, and though it has been received with reserve by certain publications, there can be no doubt that it will, in time, be appreciated by the scientific world as a pioneer book of the first importance, and the authors will be accorded the recognition they have so amply earned for their careful and laborious investigations.

I may add that Mr. Maby and Mr. Franklin have been carrying out further experiments of a most interesting nature which show conclusively that the use of samples, or *témoins*, as the French call them, and of serial numbers, rests on an undoubted physical basis, and that their effect is not due to some obscure subjective process, as many people have supposed. These experiments, and others of great importance on the specific radiations of elements and compounds which were dealt with in an article by Mr. Franklin in the *Journal* for June last, have been temporarily suspended owing to the lack of time caused by the claims of National Service.

"The Physics of the Divining Rod" was very favourably reviewed in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts* for February of this year, and, at the invitation of that august body, Mr. Maby delivered a lecture to its members on "Science and the Divining Rod" on Wednesday, March 13th, at which I had the honour of taking the chair.

Another notable addition to the literature of Dowsing is the book which goes by that title written by Captain W. H. Trinder, a member of our Council, which was published by the Society in December last year. The book is a straightforward account of the practice of dowsing on the ground and on maps, as apart from the theory, and is illustrated with excellent photographs. It has been favourably reviewed by a number of publications, and its fame has now reached as far as Australia.

During the year I have, as usual, received a number of requests for the names of water diviners from private individuals, and, in October last year, at the suggestion of Major Pogson, I provided the Home Office with a list of certain water diviners in Great Britain, in the hope that their services might be made use of in connection with problems arising from the flooding of underground shelters, but I do not know whether any water diviners have been so employed by the Home Office.

During last winter Major K. W. Merrylees, R.E., was employed at Army Headquarters in France, in conjunction with Mr. King, a geologist, in finding water supplies for the troops at the front. Mr. King, who had been assistant geologist in the last war, decided on the area to be explored from his previous knowledge, his maps of the water table, and the marl contours. Major Merrylees would then go over the area, select a fissure flow and peg out the exact site for the bore. In all, some sixty bores of depths varying between 170 and 250 feet were carried out.

I understand that 58 sites were selected in the above manner, all but two of which were successful. Two bores, the sites of which were selected by Mr. King without Major Merrylees' collaboration, did not meet with success, but these two failures were redeemed by Major Merrylees finding two suitable sites close by.

The method generally may be considered a good example of collaboration between the geologist and the dowser.

Some experiments have been carried out in connection with the location of bombs which have penetrated the surface and may still be unexploded.

Theoretically, it should be possible to locate a mass of iron in the ground such as an unexploded bomb or a large cavity such as would be left by a bomb after explosion. Practically, however, in localities such as towns where there are numerous iron pipes, cables, and so on, there is considerable difficulty in accurately locating a small mass of iron such as a bomb.

Perhaps some dowser could offer suggestions for further experiments.

This matter was referred to in an article in *The Times* on October 11th, entitled "Some War-Time Inventions," in which Professor Andrade, scientific adviser to the Ministry of Supply's Directorate of Scientific Research, mentioned some of the ideas which had been brought to his notice.

I have reason to believe that more than one branch of the Government has made use of the transcendental faculty which many dowsers possess, the most usual application of which is known as map dowsing, but I would not be at liberty to give details—even if I knew them.

Important projects in connection with water have been carried out by Major Pogson and Mr. Maby during the past year, and no doubt other members have often been actively employed in divining for water, but I have no details.

It seems that there is steady progress in the use of radiesthetic methods for diagnosis and cure by members of the medical profession. A circle of medical men, of which Dr. Guyon Richards is Secretary, was started some months ago, and is, I believe, still in existence in spite of war conditions.

THE JOURNAL.—The *Journal* has been produced on the same lines as hitherto, but, owing to the extra cost of printing and paper, and the reduction in our revenue, it has become necessary to curtail its length. This is rendered only too easy by the inevitable falling off in contributions, and I earnestly beg any member who has anything of interest to communicate to send it to me in the form of an article or letter, for the *Journal*. Meanwhile, if contributions are not forthcoming, I propose to reprint some of the more interesting articles which have already appeared in previous numbers.

As Editor, I would like to thank all those who have assisted in the production of the *Journal* during the past year by providing contributions and reviewing books, namely, Mrs. Barraclough, Miss Goldwin, Miss Laverton, the Countess de Chrapowicki, "Auber," Mr. Chipperfield, Mr. A. A. Cook, Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham, Mr. Eeman, Lieut.-Colonel Fenwick, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hopkins, "Katani," Mr. Maby, Dr. Richards and Mr. Sherrin.

GENERAL INTEREST.—References to dowsing in the general press have, naturally, been less frequent than they used to be, but all articles of interest which have come to the Editor's notice have been mentioned in the *Journal* under the heading of "Notes and News."

FOREIGN.—Since the downfall of France, the flow of literature from that country has been completely cut off. Previous to

that I had been carrying on an interesting correspondence with M. Cody, of Le Havre, whose strictly scientific investigation of Earth Rays is worthy of the most serious attention. An account of his little book, in which his experiments are described, was given in an article in No. 27 *Journal* of March last, under the title of "Earth Rays."

Reviews of several French books of considerable interest have appeared in the last four numbers of the *Journal*.

ACCOUNTS.—A statement of accounts for 1939-40 was included in the September number of the *Journal*, and further copies are available here.

Opening with a balance in hand of £238 14s. 4d., we closed the year with a balance of £259 6s. 8d., an increase of about £20.

You will see that there was a reduction of about £8 in annual subscriptions, whilst the sum derived from life subscriptions has fallen from £56 5s. to £9 9s. The reason for this is that the Council decided at a meeting last Autumn, when the new rules were being considered, that it would be desirable not to accept any further life subscriptions at three guineas in view of the fact that the new rules provided for higher rates of subscription for both annual and life members.

I do not think that other items in the accounts call for any special comment, but you will observe that £200 has been invested in Defence Bonds.

Our thanks are again due to Mr. Carpenter for so kindly auditing the accounts without any remuneration.

4. The following resolutions were put to the meeting :—

(1) The adoption of the Accounts was proposed by Mr. Ross, seconded by Miss Scovell, and carried ;

(2) A vote of thanks to Mr. Carpenter, who, though not a member of the Society, had kindly audited the accounts for the fourth year in succession, was proposed by Colonel Edwards and passed with applause ;

(3) A vote of thanks to the President, to whom we owe the inception, development and hardly impaired strength during these dark days, was proposed by Colonel Edwards, seconded by Mr. Ross, and carried with acclamation.

After the meeting a discussion took place, mainly about medical diagnosis, and at 4 p.m. tea and coffee were served.

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Financial Statement for Year ended 30th June, 1940

RECEIPTS.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	To Balance at 1st July 1939—		
	At Bank on Current Account	79 0 10	
	Cash in hand ...	3 0 4	
	Deposit in Post Office Savings Bank ...	156 13 2	
193 19 2			238 14 4
122 19 11	,, Annual Subscriptions		114 12 0
56 5 0	,, Life Subscriptions		9 9 0
12 9 9	,, Sales of Journal		12 1 11½
2 0 6	,, Sales of Pendulums		1 7 0
4 1 3	,, Sales of Badges		18 1
—	,, Sales of Publications		1 2 0
3 9 0	,, Fares at Summer Meeting ...		—
8 4 4	,, Special Members' Orders ...		—
3 1 11	,, Interest on Deposit Account ...		4 6 4
—	,, Interest on 3 Defence Bonds...		7 6
£406 10 10			£382 18 2½

PAYMENTS.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
90 5 0	By Printing Journals and Annual Reports		88 1 0
15 11 7	,, Sundry Printing and Stationery		9 6 3
24 7 5	,, Postages and Cheque Books ...		24 18 5½
10 18 6	,, Meetings in Royal Asiatic Society Rooms		4 0
18 9 0	,, Summer Meetings (1939 and 1940)		—
1 0 0	,, Refunds to Members		—
6 4 0	,, Special Members' Orders ...		—
1 1 0	,, Royalties on Publications ...		1 1 10
	,, Balance at 30th June, 1940—		
	At Bank on Current Account	47 14 8	
	Cash in hand ...	5 0	
	Deposit in Post Office Savings Bank ...	11 7 0	
	Defence Bonds	200 0 0	
238 14 4			259 6 8
£406 10 10			£382 18 2½

I have examined the above Receipts and Payments Account with the Books and Vouchers and certify it to be in accordance therewith.

21st August, 1940.

J. K. CARPENTER,
Chartered Accountant.

DOWSING OVER "STILL" WATER

By Major C. A. POGSON

Normally the services of a water diviner are utilised to search for water at places where it is known or suspected to be deficient or where sources are known to be confined to definite channels, and a dowser is not often called upon to operate in an area where conditions are such that a state of more or less universal saturation is evident.

A common belief and one held by many water engineers in the case of super-saturated Beds is that if a borehole is found to give a certain discharge then a very similar discharge should, or even must, be obtained in boreholes sunk anywhere at random in the immediate vicinity. This opinion, however, is not shared by dowsers who have had experience of these conditions, and as this is frequently a source of argument, any well-authenticated examples proving the correctness of the dowser's side of the question are of more than usual value.

On a number of occasions I have been able to prove that in heavily saturated strata it is possible to obtain a far greater discharge from one borehole than from another only a short distance away, and it may be of interest if I cite two examples.

In the vicinity of Staines the Thames Valley Gravels vary in thickness from 12 to about 35 feet. This is due to the undulating surface of the underlying London Clay. The Valley Gravels are well saturated, the rest water level standing at an average of about six feet from surface, although, of course, this figure is subject to seasonal and local rainfall variations. A Staines laundry had three shallow-depth wells sunk through the Gravels and based on the Clay with depths of 18, 17 and 12 feet respectively. All three were within an area of about 200 feet square, most of which was occupied by a building. The latter produced a few hundreds of gallons of water only per hour, but each of the others yielded between 4,000 and 5,000 gallons per hour. Laundry requirements were 20,000 gallons per hour, and my services were employed to search for a site for a well which would, if possible, give this amount or, failing the same, a yield which, combined with the existing supplies, would satisfy requirements. Prospecting revealed that in spite of the fully saturated condition of the Valley Gravels (commonly known as " still " water) there appeared to be a few definite lines characteristic of stream courses, while further investigations showed that these appeared to be of different depths. None were evident in the immediate vicinity of the 12ft. well, but the other two wells were adjacent to apparent stream lines having a depth of about 18ft., while elsewhere I located two such " streams," which converged and formed one " stream " with a depth reading of about 27 to 30 feet. After further

examination I was forced to the conclusion that there must be sharp, very local folding of the Clay, with the result that its surface consisted of small elevations and depressions like a miniature landscape of hills and valleys, with a corresponding difference of thickness of the overlying Gravels, and that the apparent " stream " courses were pressure lines representing the greater amounts of water held in the Gravels where of greater thickness, *i.e.*, over the " valleys."

For a well site I selected the junction point of the two 27ft. suspected " valleys," and, basing an estimate of yield at this point on the two pressure lines near the existing wells, gave 10,000 gallons per hour for a well excavated to about 27-30 feet. A 6ft. diameter well was sunk ; clay was not struck till about 29 feet, and the tested yield was found to be between 11,000 and 12,000 gallons per hour. The fact that on the side of the well in the angle between the two converging pressure lines Clay was present at a higher level tended to prove that my hypothesis was correct, as this would be the " salient " or " spur " between the two " valleys." The land involved was very small, and the project was rendered more difficult by the fact that with the exception of two narrow strips of garden, a few feet only in width, the laundry building, full of machinery, occupied the whole area.

The second example relates to a waterworks situated on the Folkestone Beds of the Upper Greensand Series. Supply was obtained from seven boreholes, drilled at different times to varying depths from 120 to over 200 feet. Discharges varied greatly, and these had no relation to the depths. Two of the best boreholes which, when originally drilled, gave 20,000 gallons per hour, had fallen off in yield, and at the time of my survey were only giving a discharge of 7,000, while the remainder were giving between 3,000 and 5,000 gallons per hour. In the case of the two wells giving 7,000 the water level, which in all wells stood at about 6 feet below surface, had to be depressed to 26 feet below surface to obtain the 7,000 gallons per hour. I located a site about fifty yards from one of these wells and recommended a borehole to be sunk to about 100 feet, but considered that the bulk of the supply, estimated at 35,000 gallons per hour, would come in at about 80 feet.

The well was drilled to 120 feet and gave on test 40,000 gallons per hour when the water level was lowered 19 feet. Bulk of the supply was thought to come in at about 75 feet. Discharge is 25,000 gallons per hour when water is depressed to 19 feet below surface, which compares very favourably with the 7,000 in the neighbouring two wells with water depressed to 26 feet below surface.

The above form two examples of the utility of dowsing even where fully saturated conditions obtain.

"ELECTRONIC" REACTIONS AND SPECIFIC DIAGNOSIS

By J. CECIL MABY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S.

I have read with great interest Dr. Guyon Richards' article (lecture notes reproduced) in the last B.S.D. *Journal*, entitled *The Pendulum in Health and Disease*. And I am sure that Mr. T. B. Franklin would join me in expressing gratitude to Dr. Richards for his very kind and complimentary remarks about our book.*

I was sorry, however, to see that Dr. Richards had rather misinterpreted our—or at least my own—attitude towards the work of Abrams and his school, for which I preserve a very healthy and increasing respect, though it is perfectly true that I do not personally feel prepared, as yet, to accept *all* the "electronist" findings and conceptions in terms of classical physics. It is also quite true that I have suggested in some passages of our book that certain aspects of such medical diagnostic and, perhaps, even therapeutic work may still be thought to possess a primarily psychological interpretation; which is an attitude that I must, as a critical but, I trust, impartial, observer continue to hold pending more satisfactory physical evidence on the other side. And such inferences may be drawn from what was said on pages 7, 52 and 70-71 of our book, for instance, or my article "*Electronic Medical Diagnosis*" in *Light* for March 21st and 28th, 1940.

On the other hand, if Dr. Richards will kindly refer to pages 40, 67, 76, 80-85 and 229, for example, he will at once see that I have fully recognised the apparently very real *physical* and radiesthetic basis of the greater part of Abrams' and his followers' findings, and endeavoured to align the latter with other dowsing phenomena, in accordance with a generalised underlying electromagnetic principle. Dr. Richards' objection to our approach, *viz.*, "to say that divining with a rod or pendulum is primarily physical and Abrams' reactions method is probably entirely psychological is (to his mind) not clear thinking," is, therefore, seen to be discounted. And I can only suppose that he wrongly assumed such an antagonism on our part from my earlier doubts, as expressed in a lecture which I gave to the B.S.D. in 1935, entitled *The Psychological Element in Dowsing*,† before we were able to lay our hands on any suitable physical interpretation of these various phenomena.

I perfectly agree that the visceral reactions of Abrams' technique are part and parcel of the dowsing problem, as pp. 80-85 of our

* *The Physics of the Divining Rod*, Bell and Sons, 1939.

† *B.S.D. Journal*, II., 9, 1936.

book will at once make clear. I recognise the good work of Abrams, Starr White, Wigelsworth, Boyd, Eeman and Turenne, not to mention the practical application of the Abrams type technique in many medical consulting rooms and clinics the world over, of which Dr. Richards is, of course, far better fitted to speak and judge than I am; nevertheless, I still remain unconvinced that specific frequencies of disease have been demonstrated to the physicist's satisfaction. The admirably painstaking and highly skilful work of Dr. W. E. Boyd, of Glasgow, with his "Emanometer"* (which space did not, alas, permit of being properly discussed in our book, as it rightly deserved), on the one hand, and the "Pathometer-Pathoclast" technique of Wigelsworth, on the other hand, however, very strongly suggest that such specific frequencies may indeed exist. So, too, does the work of Turenne, Regnault, Guyon Richards and others.

So far, however, though we have looked minutely and searchingly, employing the new beat-band techniques (an independent confirmation and development of the procedures of Boyd and Turenne) as described in bare outline by Mr. Franklin in *B.S.D.J.*, IV., 28, it cannot be said that we have got further, at present, than specific frequencies and wave-lengths of Hertzian radiation corresponding to the various chemical *elements* and their individual atomic weights. Indeed, I have not yet satisfied myself that even gross chemical compounds throw out compounded molecular beat-bands, though Mr. Franklin has been very insistent in his desire to prove their existence, which seemed not improbable theoretically speaking.

Electronic, Magnetic and Sexual ("E.M.S.") Beat-Bands.

In this search I have strictly avoided all partiality or prejudice, and I have also utilised two radio-detector devices of high sensitivity (purely automatic, and free of human bias) in order to check the beat-band positions as first found by dowsing technique —of which the Abrams and Boyd methods are obviously merely variants, involving visceral or abdominal reflexes instead of the more usual dowsing reactions of thumb, finger and other muscles. But, although certain additional strong beat-bands, over and above those referable to specific atomic frequencies of different chemical elements, were detected as a result of this search, the new bands were soon found to refer to positive and negative phase (and electric charge) states of *electrons*, on the one hand, and of N and S *magnetic poles*, on the other. Moreover, biologic sexual polarity was also found to be represented (if present in a specimen either by direct composition or contamination—impressed "magnetisation") in terms of these same magneto-electronic frequencies and beat-bands; the wavelengths being identical for all three kinds of polarity.

* See letter to the Editor in this same issue of the *Journal*.

At the time when the war crisis became acute, therefore, in June last, we were well on our way to a relatively detailed understanding of not only the dowser's " plus " and " minus " reactions to magnets and electrostatic charges, but also of the whole question of " animal magnetism " and sexual bi-polarity. But that investigation, which was proceeding rapidly and very happily, with the valuable assistance of Captain W. H. Trinder and Mr. L. E. Eeman,* had, unfortunately, to be temporarily set aside owing to urgent war duties for all concerned. It is hoped, however, shortly to be able to resume this most significant enquiry, so that a preliminary paper may be published in this *Journal* as soon as possible.

Meantime, I would like it to be understood that, so far as we had progressed by June, 1940, my observations on the oppositely polarised (or electromagnetically phased) effects from positively and negatively electrostatic charges, from N and S poles of magnets and from female and male sexed bodies (alive or dead) all indicated in no uncertain terms that *there exists a very real physical basis for the polar distinctions so long claimed by sensitives and dowsers in those respects.* And such polar distinctions, as well as the electromagnetic radiation involved, can be clearly and precisely demonstrated by the new beat-band method. (*Loc. cit.*).

Sporadic and Recurrent Phase Reversals.

Now, since this subject has been broached, I should also warn dowsers that the same kinds of sporadic and cyclical polar reversals as were detailed in our book on macroscopic dowsing fields also occur in connection with these atomic, electronic and magneto-sexual wave fields. Hence one has to be extraordinarily careful always to *keep checking up polarity* (whether in terms of beat-band positions or " positive " or " negative " rod or pendulum reactions) *against some known control sample.* Otherwise, every now and then the electric polarity, or phase, of the energising dowsing radiation, acted on by the gross geomagnetic field of the Earth, may become inverted. . . . Then all one's sexual or electronic and even *weak* magnetic field effects will also be inverted, thus leading to hopeless confusion of results.

This unfortunate business of the polar, or phase, reversals is thus seen to upset not only ordinary dowsing field locations of electric conductors, underground streams, &c., as explained in our book, but also laboratory and consulting-room wave-lengths and polarities. So that, unless the situation is fully understood, and due precautions taken either to maintain the phase artificially constant or else to keep checking the current geomagnetic polarity, inverted results may be obtained at any time, along with aberrant

* Both of whose several views and findings were being confirmed.

wave-lengths. Hence, presumably, many mistakes and contentions of the past, which were not due so much to faulty observations or mere imagination and self-suggestion, but, rather, to real physical changes of phase and wave-length that were not fully understood. And it should be noted here that both Turenne and Boyd have recorded such changes without, apparently, appreciating their true meaning.

Although, therefore, it would be premature to describe these recent investigations in detail in this paper, and much remains yet to be done in that connection, dowsers and electro-medical practitioners can fairly be warned in advance that they should take into most concientious consideration in their sex or polar estimates and wave-length or frequency measurements the same polar reversals as we have already described in our book relative to macroscopic field work on streams, &c. And they must use control speciments of *known* sex or electric charge or magnetic polarity with which to check the phase of the general (geomagnetic) field between each attempted diagnosis of any unknown specimen.

Small Cyclical Frequency Changes.

In addition to the foregoing gross phase reversals, which give inverted polar diagnoses, it is essential, I find, that both the dowser and the specimen under examination should be either well earthed or else perfectly insulated; and as insulation is very difficult in this class of work, good earthing of the whole electrical system is recommended—though *not* to the casing of an electric cable, as electron leakage then comes into play from the electric supply. Otherwise, secondary reversal effects will be encountered; since I find that earthing of a previously insulated dowser *or* the specimen under examination, individually considered, reverses the phase state; though it will be all right if *both* are either insulated or earthed together.

Finally, there evidently occur short-period cyclical frequency variations of a pulsatory nature (mean period, on occasions examined by Captain Trinder and myself, a little over a minute), that cause the beat-bands to pulsate to and fro over a small range. This phenomenon was observed early on in large-scale field work, and was also agreed to, theoretically, by Mr. Franklin in connection with the atomic beat-bands, as observed by the laboratory method. And the result is that each elementary wave-length shows a certain small latitude of a kind that may lead to the variations also observed by Boyd, Turenne and others in the past. These variations are, therefore, frequency variations rather than simple " intensity variations " in the range of a supposed electronic radiation from the object of enquiry. But they need much further investigation before final reporting, and these comments are only of a preliminary and somewhat hypothetical nature.

Summary.

To sum up, therefore, it may be stated :—

(1) That there appears to be a very real physical basis to the main contentions of the Abrams and " electronist " school of medical enquirers, which it should, shortly, be possible to explain in clear and concrete terms along similar lines to those already laid down in our book, *The Physics of the Divining Rod*, with respect to gross electric conductors, &c. And this explanation is likely to be on electromagnetic (Hertzian) lines.

(2) The gross polar, or phase, reversals of the Earth's general field also affect electronic, magnetic and sex polarities and atomic beat-band positions (or " wave-lengths ") as investigated in the laboratory and medical consulting room.

(3) That, owing to certain changes in the frequency of the primary energising (? cosmic or ionospheric) radiation, or geomagnetic fields which control dowsing reactions, small changes of frequency and wave-lengths in the specific atomic radiations used by dowsers and electro-medical practitioners for diagnostic purposes also occur in an apparently cyclical manner.

NOTES BY A DOWSER*

In Sir J. J. Thomson's recent autobiography, ***Recollections and Reflections***, the following passage occurs :—" There is no doubt of the reality of the dowsing effect. In fact, in many agricultural districts the dowser is the man they call in when they want to find the right place to dig a well, and he very often succeeds. We had an example of this at Trinity College. The water supply to one of our farms was very defective and a new well badly wanted. At first the Senior Bursar, who was a Fellow of the Royal Society, proceeded in the orthodox way and employed eminent geologists to report on where we ought to sink a well. Their advice, however, did not lead to the discovery of any water. Our land agent said : ' If I were you I would try old X, who has found a good many wells in this county and who will sink the well on the terms " no water, no pay." ' As there seemed nothing else to be done, the Bursar employed him and he found water. For this we were assailed in an article in *Nature*, which lamented that Trinity College—the College of Newton—should have given countenance to such superstitious and unscientific practices

" Although I think most of the people who have paid any attention to the subject believe in the reality of dowsing, there is no agreement about its cause."

A delightful story, perhaps a little hard upon the eminent geologists ; the selection of a better site for a farm well can seldom offer any serious geological opportunity. An existing and unsuccessful well may be assumed ; for economic reasons alone the well cannot normally be very far from the buildings, nor can it be very deep. Within these narrow limits little geological choice is likely to exist on the majority of farms, especially in East Anglia.

The problem seems essentially one for a dowser. If, within reasonable distance of the buildings, there are underground flows of water at suitable depths, the competent dowser can find them, choose the strongest, and site a well or borehole over it. Under the circumstances, the result described in the story are very likely to occur, and similar cases could be cited. The dowser's confidence should be noted ; he could not afford failures on such terms.

That dowsing for water should be dubbed superstitious seems strange ; the physical effect upon the dowser is perfectly genuine, and seems likely to be due to a natural physical cause. It may be termed unscientific, but only because science has hitherto found no explanation to account for it. Perhaps fifty years hence this will no longer be so, and some kind of portable instru-

* The late Major Ralph Creyke, who died on April 3rd, 1937.
See also Vol. III., p. 263.

ment may have superseded the man with the rod. Meanwhile, in competent hands, dowsing is effective; it can supply accurate information which cannot be obtained by any other means.

In country districts, particularly where water is difficult to find, the local water finder has sited wells for more than two centuries, and has done yeoman service. The number of successful wells in all parts of the country which could only have been sited by dowsing is most surprising: one finds them everywhere. Naturally, many mistakes have been made. Dowsers vary a great deal in competence and knowledge; until quite recently the craft was in a very rudimentary stage, the tools were clumsy, the methods primitive; secrets were jealously guarded, though many of them were complete rubbish, and little or no progress was made. Now interest is spreading, more suitable instruments are used, sounder technical methods are being developed, and we are learning to interpret what we can feel with greater accuracy.

During the last few years I have examined a great many failures. A well or borehole sited off the line is very rare; I have not seen half-a-dozen in as many years. Occasionally the cause is misread; for example, a dry crack may be mistaken for a small fissure flow. Two commonly held beliefs die hard. The dowser can feel many things in addition to running water; a hazel fork is simply the most mechanically suitable tool he can cut from a hedge. A big flow of water in a fissure is felt particularly strongly and is rarely mistakeable, but in some districts large flows are not common. Faults, fissures and various structural anomalies can easily be felt with a rod, and may be misread as small flows, especially by inexperienced performers.

Size can be seriously over-estimated if judged by strength alone. The eye is a notoriously bad judge of light values, as the photo-electric meter will show. In dowsing, the range of sensitiveness is very great, and accommodates itself to what is arriving; where there are only small effects to be felt they may feel much more important than they are. But undoubtedly the water finders' commonest error was under-estimating depth.

One typical instance should suffice. About three years ago I was tracking a quite fair fissure flow on Salisbury Plain; it was roughly 160ft. down in the Chalk. Plunging through a big patch of thick high grass, I suddenly came on an old lost dug well, perfectly sited over the stream. It was barely visible six feet away in the dense tangle of down grass; tracking just off the edge has its advantages. The flow was good, the siting perfect, but the water finder had clearly known little about depth.

Any number of examples might be quoted. Perhaps two given shortly and two in greater detail might be of interest.

In the Geological Survey Water Memoir for Gloucestershire, details of 32 wells in the neighbourhood of Shipton Moyne are

given, with a small plan. Many are very shallow, and some never fail. On the W side of the village street four are quoted, depths 7ft. to 8½ft. No. 18 is 8½ft. This note is added—"Water never fails. When waterworks standpipes are frozen over this well supplies the whole village with drinking water." The little wells are in Forest Marble, which has many thin bands of clay there.

Five years ago, having examined a water problem for a friend nearby, I was driven slowly through Shipton Moyne and picked up several tiny flows crossing under the road. The best was at the north end, but one nearer the middle might be responsible for No 18, so we turned and crossed it again. I got out, tracked it to a cottage on the W of the road next to a public house, knocked at the door and asked if I might see their well. This apparently harmless request caused obvious uneasiness. Its cause was swiftly apparent. No, I was not an official come to condemn it; it was quite famous, I had read about it in a book. The well's existence had been correctly assumed; it was in the little garden behind the cottage. The old boy was terribly proud of it; such beautiful cold water, much better than the standpipe stuff, never failed and varied little. The well was bottle shaped and 13ft deep, he said. A traverse on opposite sides showed it was sited over the little flow. Another well, probably No. 19, was similarly found 100 yards further south, but it was visible from the road.

During that summer much experimental work was done on known geological faults. On one occasion I was being driven along a road near Mountfield, Sussex, to locate one. Having crossed and got it, the car was stopped; I walked back to examine it. Following it across the road the rod action changed—water moving ahead. Beyond the road was a cottage garden, in it behind some bushes a well sited on the fault line. A rapid examination confirmed and a rough measurement put the water top at 30ft. down. The depth was agreed by the occupier, who said the water was "irony." As Wadhurst Clay was faulted against Ashdown Sand this was not unlikely. Here again the well must have been sited by dowsing.

The buildings of L.K. farm are on the top of a steep bank 60ft. or so above the K. burn. Forty years ago a determined effort was made to get a good supply of water, which must have been temporarily successful. A shallow well or tank, into which a pipe ran, was sunk in the boggy flat by the burn; a 65ft. windmill tower was erected beside it to drive the pump. The suction pipe from the pump to the burn was, perhaps, added later; it suggests a failing supply. The windmill was dismantled a year or two ago, and the drought of 1935-36 made the position rather acute.

My pupil L., who, after 18 months of practice and experiment

has made a most successful start as a dowser-borer, chose a site just above the flat, perhaps 30 yards from the tower. As I was due to arrive shortly, the owner decided to wait for my opinion.

L. and I set out to examine it. On the way we went to see a borehole he had just finished. The four-day pumping test was being carried out. The air lift was delivering over 30 gallons per minute; when the compressor was stopped the water overflowed gently. This from a 65ft. borehole in the orchard of a farm which had always drunk from the ditch. The borehole is on open high ground, 260ft. above O.D. We then went on to the site 1,800 yards further E, down in a glen, about 140ft. above O.D.

It was early September, and nearly 50 per cent. of the ground near the site was buried under a dense tangle of high coarse grass shot through by forests of tall thistles. As the latter were four to six feet high, normal use of the rod was confined to the more open patches. L. pointed out a crack of fair ground running into the heart of a thick jungle. The site was at the end of it. He made no further comment.

There was a good deal of water moving under the site. By edging about in the little crack I deciphered a narrow fissure flow running at a small angle to the slope of the bank, so about E-W it crossed the crack nearly at right angles. There was plenty of water. At what depth?

The "point"* was stuck in over the site. The only possible direction to "line out" from it was down the crack and straight on; in every other was an impenetrable jungle of grass and tall thistles. Rather less than ten yards out from the point the line ran through another patch of thistles some twenty feet across. Having plunged through this, dowsing was resumed; the lift was still growing, so the depth band was ahead. Got the peak of the flow and marked it, and the base of flow just beyond. By holding the tape head high over the thistles the distance from the "point" to the peak was roughly measured—61ft. 6in.—allowing for sag, perhaps 60ft.

From the examination of the site two things were known—there was plenty of water flowing under it—and an E-W fissure narrow in plan. The depth "line out" had established that this fissure was almost vertical; the peak of flow in it was 60ft. down, its base about 64ft. Further, that all water flowing below the site was above that depth. Enough for the purpose. I sent a message, confirmed in writing, that if L. bored on his site and failed to get a fine supply by 65ft. I would pay for the borehole.

A few weeks later the boring plant was free. To everyone's astonishment preliminary excavation revealed a shallow brick

* The mumetal rod, see *B.S.D.J.* III., 23, p. 298.

well, the top over a foot below the turf; it was 3ft. by 3ft. 6in. and 4ft. deep. From it ran a 3in. cast iron pipe towards the tower. At the bottom was a silted up 4in. borehole which prodding proved to be 25ft. deep. Search in the estate records showed a dowser had been employed forty years before. The forgotten history and plan were now revealed. I was consulted and telephoned "Drill over the fissure." The old well was in a likely position on the fissure line, a few yards up the bank above the boggy flat, but such an exact coincidence of site on the line was odd and puzzling.

A 7in. borehole was drilled directly over the fissure, 2ft. from the old one. After cutting through several feet of sandstone with open bedding and thin shaly partings the water rose and overflowed at 34ft. When another 9in. had been cut the overflow had reached 35 gallons per minute, so boring was stopped.

The real answer was at last forthcoming. L. had found a broad flow in the bedding between 30 and 40 feet down. The sketch he sent showed this crossing over the deeper fissure flow at an angle of 65 degrees; he sited on the centre of this crossing. The exact coincidence of site was now explained; two dowsers at forty years interval had sited over the centre of that crossing. The small well and pipeline show water was originally got. It flowed down to the tank, the windmill pumped it to the farm. No doubt it was drilled during a wet time. The new borehole got the water only 4ft. below the depth of the old.

The one-inch geological map shows three dip arrows within a quarter-of-a-mile of the site pointing roughly S-W, or a few degrees more westerly. Two give the angle as six degrees. The fissure was roughly E-W, which would make the bedding flow 25 degrees W of S, but the sketch was rough. Subsequent expert geological examination suggests the bedding flow line is the axis of a small syncline pitching about S.S.W at two degrees.

But L.'s native caution let an opportunity slip. The bedding flow could not be established from the crack, as its edges were hidden under the surrounding jungle, though the strength of the total flow was felt; this was not material, as the guarantee was sound enough. Still, if he had asked me to look in a clear place over it, width, depth and thickness could have been measured, and from its depth and character the overflow forecast. Owing to the jungle it was not possible to get round the site, and the remaining chance of finding this flow on the "line out" was defeated by the patch of thistles. In recollection the depth reaction seemed weak compared with the "vertical," so though the guarantee was solid I suspected something more might turn up. Before the boring began, L. told several people he expected to get water before 40ft. When the drill approached his estimated depth he went out to watch, and saw the water rise and overflow.

There was an amusing sequel. It was decided to install a ram. Before this could be done the little well had to be strengthened, so the borehole was plugged; the water promptly blew through into the old bore and overflowed strongly. An attempt was then made to plug it, too, when a column of water shot up between them. This proved to come from a 1½in. borehole which no one had previously discovered. So there are three boreholes in a row; a 2ft. rule will touch them all. As it proved impossible to plug these two, the water was temporarily led away in pipes. The cistern at the farm now overflows at five gallons per minute, and a pipeline is being laid to another farm half-a-mile beyond.

Critics of dowsing sometimes urge that exact siting is immaterial, that a similar borehole 10 yards away would produce an equal result. If the water comes from a definite stream this is not true. Owing to the very curious combination of circumstances the following case seems to provide the perfect reply. No details of site or ownership are permitted.

Perhaps twelve years ago my friend "X" bought a country house in Devon. A spring-fed well in rock by the house gave a good and unfailing supply on 364 days of the year, but it had to be pumped. For 24 hours annually, usually towards the end of September, it struck work. This peculiarity persists. Another well 25ft. deep in a wood, 270 yards N of the house and 130ft. above it, gave a good supply, which siphoned down In good times this amounted to 900 gallons per day, in dry times less, but it always failed by the end of May and did not recover before the late autumn or early winter. Being a keen gardener, "X" wanted more water, so an old dowser was summoned to examine the problem. His verdict was that the upper well had been dug in the wrong place; he sited another close by. This was sunk to 45ft., but did little to improve the position. Both wells failed and recovered about the same dates, and even in good times the deep well did not yield more than 500 gallons per day.

In May, 1932, I went there to see what could be done. The area is mapped as Permian "breccia and conglomerate." There was some hard breccia near the house, but the wells in the wood were sunk in lightly consolidated dark red sand. Both depended upon natural saturation. When the level of the water table fell below the siphon tubes they failed. During the summer the 25ft. well dried, but there was always four or five feet of water in the deep one. The siphon tube in the latter was 27ft down, so it failed when the level fell to 18ft. There was not more than two feet difference between their surface levels and their centres were 32ft. 6in. apart.

I found a small narrow flow between them, about five gallons per minute, only 16ft. 6in. down; put a peg in over it 17ft. 6in.

from the centre of the deep well, 25ft. 6in. from the centre of the other. Both had clearly been sited by dowsers, and the same odd mistake had been made in each case; the shallow well was sited exactly on the right 45 of the stream, the deep one on the left 45. These are sometimes called the inside parallels, their distances from the band directly over the flow is equal to its depth below the surface. They provide the traditional method of estimating depth, substantially that published by Jean Nicholas in 1693.

But there were various difficulties. Firstly, we knew from the deep well that this lightly consolidated sand was over 45ft. deep there, the little stream was high up in it and probably had nothing to ride on; near the house it was 40ft. down, so had dropped over 150ft. in less than 300 yards. Would digging down to it disturb it? Secondly, the well would have to be most accurately dug, as the flow must hit it centrally. Entry must be made easy or the water would flow round, so dry steining with the bricks set open seemed indicated. For the sake of his beloved plants "X" was ready to try. We agreed a 22ft. well, providing a 5ft. 6in. bucket below the point of entry, might meet the case.

When the well sinker arrived for orders he remonstrated. Here was a 45ft. well in sand with only 7ft. of water in it. He was told to dig another less than half that depth, and their edges would only be 13ft. 6in. apart. Work began on 13th June. "X" left for London to attend Ascot. On his return he found the sinkers had abandoned the well for a fortnight "to see what the water would do," the flow had been got at 16ft. 6in. They were wrathfully summoned back to finish it.

When the job was done, the water level stood at 10ft.—4ft. 6in. above the point of entry—the level in the deep well had shot up from 7ft. to 29ft., and had fallen again to 20ft.—4th July. By 20th July the levels were 10ft. 6in. and 30ft., while the shallow well, which had been practically dry, was reported to have 13ft. of water in it. He wrote they were taking 500 gallons per day for the house and an unestimated amount for the garden from the old wells without lowering the levels.

As the old wells had been resuscitated, there was no need for a siphon pipe in the new, nor was one fitted till the following May. It was a porous container in the sand holding 125 cubic feet of water, soaking out all round and renewed by the little stream, thereby creating an intense local saturation. At first there was considerable variation in the old well levels, but they soon settled down; the new was very steady.

When I saw the group early in May, 1935, the levels were a good deal higher, but there had been some heavy recent rains. The new well had been accurately dug, as the little flow hit it exactly in the middle; it seemed to be completely unchanged.

Two years earlier, water had been seen trickling into the deep well 11ft. down on the side nearest the new, corresponding to 18ft. down in the latter. This could be felt with the rod as a definite line of flow. There was an outflow line from the deep and two fresh ones from the new, in addition to the old stream.

The three successfully survived the drought years. "X" writes (April, 1937): Nearly all water is being taken from the old wells, as drawing from the new rapidly affects the levels in the others. He is sure a lot of water is being lost in the porous soil.

The latter may not be the correct interpretation. Both the old wells are off the natural run of the flow. Two years ago most of the outflow missed them. The old stream carried a good deal, a new line close to it even more. Perhaps the direct lines of outflow are becoming more effective, the side lines and general percolation less so. This was always the danger.

THE NEGLECT OF THE USE OF DOWSING

By Captain W. H. TRINDER

I have heard, from a reliable source, that as far back as April, 1939—five months before the start of the War—Hitler called up all the reliable dowsers in Germany and allotted them, each in the special line in which they had trained themselves, their jobs for the War.

I have also seen this referred to in the newspapers, but, until after the War, we can have no chance of knowing exactly how they were used and with what success. Nevertheless, at a time when no stone should be left unturned to further our victory, it is curious that the Authorities still persist in ignoring the possibilities of the dowser.

We have just come to the end of one of the driest summers on record, and certainly the driest summer for 100 years, and in many parts of the country the water shortage has been acute.

Had it not been for the fact that the War has overshadowed the lesser evils we should have heard much more of the distress caused by the drought, but, even so, those who live in country districts have had the shortage of water brought very vividly before them.

Much of this shortage could have been avoided had those concerned made use of the art of the dowsers, and there are very few country districts without their local dowser.

The geologist can, by his knowledge of the strata, point out the most likely places where water tables should exist. These tables often give large quantities of water, but they are, in most cases, at great depths or, at any rate, at depths which make the cost of boring and distribution prohibitive to the small village or to the farmer.

Great as has been the advance in geological knowledge, it is still most unusual for the geologists to be able to locate small underground supplies at depths of from 30 to 40 feet which are of most use to those coming under the category of water users to which I have referred. This is where the dowser might be most usefully employed, as he is not only able to locate these small underground streams, but should also be able to follow their courses and point out the best positions, from a utility point of view, at which to bore.

Let us take the case of a farmer in a county which is normally deficient in surface water, such as streams, ponds, &c.

In the dry season the ponds will dry up and the stream become a mere trickle, which is quite insufficient for watering cattle.

In most cases his farm is situated at too great a distance from a Company's supply to allow of its being a commercial proposition for him to be connected to the supply, and, even were this not so, it would mean that a water rate would have to be added to his already large overhead expenses.

In a dry season he is therefore faced with the alternatives of carting his water daily or moving his stock to other ground, which is seldom practicable.

If a dowser could locate for him a small underground stream at a depth of about 40 feet giving, say, 200 gallons per hour (and this is a very small flow indeed), he could install a windmill pump which would pump continuously into a large tank or small reservoir, according to the lay of the ground.

I do not advocate the installation of a small engine pump, as there are several objections to this. These small engines are inclined to be "temperamental," and this requires them to be looked after by a man with more mechanical knowledge than is usually possessed by the ordinary farm hand. Furthermore, they run at a rather high speed, which renders them liable, on a small spring, to overrun the flow of the stream and suck air.

The windmill pump, on the other hand, works very slowly, but works continuously, and is consequently pumping a constant small supply at every hour of the day or night. It requires overhauling once a year, but this only necessitates the pump being out of action for a few hours, as all that is generally required is the re-filling of the gear box with oil, and the upkeep is therefore negligible.

The objection to the windmill pump is that it will not pump on a very still day, but it requires so little wind to drive it that

we, in England, may almost ignore that possibility.

The above remarks as to location of streams and installation of pumps will naturally apply to the small village as well as to the farmer, though a certain amount of piping may be necessary in the case of the village.

In the drought of 1934 the only remedy which the Ministry of Health seemed to be able to suggest was that of connecting villages to an already overloaded Company's system at a cost which, in most cases, would have made the rates prohibitive, while for the farmer nothing seemed to be done, either by the Ministries of Health or Agriculture. The shortage of metals and labour would seem to preclude anything being done on a comprehensive scale at present, but I suggest that, when things once more become normal, some far-sighted Minister of Health, or Agriculture, should ignore the myopic views of the officials of their respective departments and seriously consider the question of water supplies to such outlying places, first, by the employment of dowsers to locate the small local supplies, and, second, by making some arrangement to advance the initial cost of boring, installation, &c., on easy terms to the small village or farmer. The cost of a windmill pump, for anything up to 400 gallons per hour, may be taken as £58 and of the well about £1 per foot, so that the installation for a comparatively shallow well would cost under £100.

In the case of the former the health of the villages would improve, while in the case of the latter the country would gain in the increase of agricultural output.

EXPERIMENTS AT EASTBOURNE COLLEGE: JULY, 1940

By A. Y. COLE

A friend and myself were discussing one day the subject of water divining, and he induced me to try my hand at the art. At first I was not very successful, but with a little practice I soon found that I could follow the movements of the rod and interpret them correctly.

Thereupon we decided to try a series of experiments. Several boys, ten or twelve I suppose, had been standing by at different times, watching. Some were sceptical and some seemed quite honestly interested. So one by one we induced them to try it, and even the sceptical ones were soon forced to admit that they could feel the influence. There were, however, two or three

who were quite unable to feel anything. These were from both the sceptics and the ones interested.

Then we decided to enter into more particular experiments—to test the reactions and capabilities of those who wished to carry on with us. Each first tested several kinds of rod, to find with which he was most sensitive. These varied considerably, none of them having had any biassing advice from us which might affect the selection of his own particular rod. One found that a green, strong, forked twig was most effective, while others found thick galvanised iron wire or thin springy steel wire, each bent in the shape of a V, to be best.

We then tried placing the depth of water, which ran underground in several places. With one exception, we all agreed within a few feet. We put our results down on a piece of paper, and compared them afterwards, thereby preventing any prejudicial influences on the detector. There were alternative methods for finding the depth of the subject.

The first, which some found rather hard to understand, was to imagine yourself to be going down a shaft of some kind—a lift, for instance. And as you went down, you counted the feet, metres or yards—it seemed to make no difference what the unit of measurement was, so long as the idea of it being that particular measure was in mind the whole time the depth was being estimated. The depth was found when the rod started going up or down, returning to normal as soon as the depth was passed. The exact depth could be narrowed down to within one foot in several hundred, and often it was possible to *feel* that it was nearer 97, say, than 98.

The alternative method was to place something metal on the ground just where the influence was strongest—a penknife, for instance—and then walk slowly away from it until the rod turned. Then, turning through a right angle and walking in a curve around the metal object, a circle of strong influence was traced out. Then the radius of this circle around the metal object was equal to the depth of the stream below the surface. This fact was verified by two people who obtained consistent results, finding the depth in the two ways, and not communicating their results until after the experiment.

The next experiment tried was the locating of pennies hidden in the ground, under leaves, &c. They were placed on a line between two trees so as to narrow down the field. These were found quite easily, but it was observed that the coin was found between the wrists on the ground when the strongest influence was felt, and not at the point of the rod, as might have been expected. Also, it was found necessary to *think* shallow, and not deep, otherwise the coins would be passed over. This also applied to divining subterranean streams, &c. If one thought deep, and expected to find something at a depth, it was possible

to miss quite a strong influence a few feet below the surface. Also, if looking for water, and the idea of water was well into the mind, it was found to be quite possible to walk over a large iron sewer main, and feel nothing.

Another fact was also discovered that applied both to depth finding and locating. It was found that a number of people watching one person finding something could so disturb the aether that he would go quite wrong in his findings. This was noticed, and was tried the next time purposely, without the knowledge of one who was set to look for a coin. We all willed hard that he should find the coin in a different place to where it really was. And when he said at last " I've got it " it was where we wanted him to find the coin, several feet away from its true position. On another occasion two of us had agreed on the depth of a deep stream, and while the third, a very consistent dowser, was estimating the depth, we two agreed that he should find it to be exactly twice its real depth, which he did. He said that he had felt something at the depth at which it really was, but did not think it to be anything. He tried again, without our doing anything, and agreed with us exactly.

And finally, I should mention that two boys found that they were able to dowse quite accurately without any rods at all, just going by the feelings and actions of their hands. Which points to the theory that the rod is only an indicator of what the body detects, and has no real action in itself.

It was found, in the case of those who were quite unable to detect any influences, that contact with one much practised in dowsing made the rod turn in the other's hands. It was not, however, ascertained as to under whom the subject of the dowsing lay.

SOME DOWSING NOTES

By J. A. CLARKE

Before carrying out any experiments in Dowsing, I would suggest that the Dowser, professional or amateur, should get rid of all ideas about inhibitions. Results can be obtained in *all* circumstances; glass-stoppered bottles will give reactions for their contents, and rubber boots or standing on glass do not prevent reactions being obtained. One should realise the vibrations picked up on rod or pendulum are in the nature of high-frequency waves, and glass, &c., merely acts as a con-

denser and simply alters the tuning-in of these vibrations. One may have to wait a few moments to get the reaction, but a tap on the floor with the foot will usually start them.

A really sensitive dowser can tell, *without* rod or pendulum, when he is over water. In my own case, when I cross water or stand over it, I get a feeling of pressure in the solar plexus, as if a fist were being pressed upwards in the pit of the stomach.

I would suggest that every dowser should try this experiment —stand over a known stream or underground water pipe, and see what physical reaction he can detect in himself, so that whenever there is a recurrence of this feeling he can be fairly certain that he is over water; the rod can be used to confirm or disprove. This experiment should not be carried out on an empty stomach; in fact, no dowsing should ever be done when tired or hungry.

The medical side of dowsing is very interesting, and Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham's article in the June *Journal* very much so. I have used photographs and printed reproductions for years, and can confirm Colonel Cunningham's statement of their usefulness.

The male human body gives me a series of 8 turns, the female 10, which appears to be the general series number for the species, and it seems to be the bones that give this series, as these serial numbers are obtained over skeletons, as well as living persons. Each organ of the body has its own serial number in health, and will vary this number if diseased, and every disease appears to have its own serial number. Thus rheumatism gives me 41, duodenal ulcer 14, a wound 12, bruise 25, a broken bone 27½. This disease serial should help to make it easier to find a remedy, as when the disease is identified known remedies for that disease could be tried out first for suitability.

A person in fairly good health will give an anti-clockwise gyration of the pendulum over his or her left hand and over black paper or cloth. The series of the body organs can be obtained from this person and used as a standard.

If when examining a person the rod indicates a spot as diseased and the serial number given is not the healthy serial, then the number given can be taken as the serial number of the disease, and remedies for that disease tried out with the rod or pendulum.

Using the pendulum I find that suitable medicines give me an anti-clockwise gyration, unsuitable clockwise, while useless, or, shall we say, neutral, simply give oscillation.

NOTES AND NEWS

There were advertisements in *The Times* and *Evening News* of August 2nd to the effect that "an important mining group wishes to contact dowsers who have successfully located gold, oil or water either in situ or from maps." It is known that applications from several dowsers were not answered.

* * * * *

An article in the *Yorkshire Herald* of August 17th headed "Water Diviner's Success" described how the water supply at Howe Hill, which is utilised by the Malton and Norton Urban Councils, was found by a Mr. Stears, whose services were engaged by the Local Board of Health at Norton in 1892. The same gentleman has found water on several properties in the district.

* * * * *

The *Queensland Country Life* of August 29th contains a short article entitled "*Divining*" *applied to Stud Stock*, describing a theory of Mr. A. A. Cook (B.S.D.) to the effect that the principles of radial detection can be applied to stock, enabling the stud breeder to determine which bulls will "nick" with his females and so produce stock of the desired type and quality.

Mr. Cook holds that the affinity of a bull to a female can be determined by the reaction of hair to radial detection. That the hair will definitely react has been proved in an interesting experiment with Aberdeen-Angus now in progress at Greenmount, Mackay.

* * * * *

The *Tavistock Gazette* of September 6th stated that General Lampen, accompanied by the Water Superintendent, traced further sources of water for the Tavistock Urban Council.

* * * * *

A note in the *Herald* (Farnham) describes how water diviners paid a visit to Blackdown Waterworks on Monday, September 9th, and carried out a number of experiments "which were both instructive and successful." During the course of the experiments two diviners traced the line of a heading running under a marked tree which was known to be over it.

* * * * *

As stated in the *Craven Herald* of October 11th, and *Keighly News* of October 12th, at a meeting of the Skipton Rural Council it was decided to engage a water diviner with a view to discovering a suitable source of supply to remedy the water shortage at Steeton.

* * * * *

The *Contractors' Record* of October 23rd contained an advertisement for the engagement of water diviners from the Larne R.D.C. and from the Steeton U.D.C.

CORRESPONDENCE

Biophysical Laboratory,
Bourton-on-the-Hill,
Moreton-in-Marsh,
Glos.
October 2nd, 1940.

To the Editor, B.S.D. Journal.

Dear Colonel Bell,

In view of Dr. Guyon Richards' article in the last issue of the *Journal* and also certain private correspondence between Dr. W. E. Boyd, of Glasgow, and myself just recently, I have felt it to be desirable to explain my present attitude towards the subject of "electronic" or Abrams-type reactions, and the wider problem of specific diagnosis of diseases, chemical compounds, &c. This I have aimed to do partly in the enclosed article and partly in this letter, which you may also care to publish in the B.S.D. *Journal*.

I do not, of course, wish to try to back out of having been rather sceptical at one period in my own investigations of dowsing-type phenomena of the likelihood of ever explaining many of the more curious phenomena, such as the apparent effects of magnets and electrification, the use of colours, serial numbers and even samples in specific diagnosis, and the action of certain apparatuses of the Abrams, Wigelsworth, Boyd and Eeman varieties, or their equivalents. For the fact is that, after first starting with an initial predisposition towards purely *physical* interpretations, thanks to reading Mesmer, Reichenbach, Maxwell, Féré and Binet, Boirac, Abrams, Guyon Richards and others, not to mention the report of the Horder Committee on Dr. Boyd's apparatus, the work of the Koliskos at the Steiner Goetheanum, and so forth, I was temporarily forced by the complete failure of many of our early efforts to find any physical force, emanation or radiation in such connections, that was instrumentally detectable or logically explicable, to fall back on the psychological interpretation of the Barrett-Besterman school.

My early observations of dowsers themselves, on the one hand, and of several leading practitioners of the Abrams school, on the other, made between 1930 and 1936, and the reading of Henri Mager's books on Dowsing, also tended to produce a state of mental conflict. For it was quite evident that many of these procedures were what might fairly be termed "cranky" and not only apparently unsound, but also logically puerile from the viewpoint of orthodox science and classical physics; while there was much evidence that the human sensitives who were commonly employed, in default of automatic instrumental

recording, were commonly in a similar state and acting in a like manner, to accredited "extra-sensory" percipients—with the achievements and behaviour of whom I was already familiar in Psychical Research. At the same time, although the instruments employed were obviously of a primitive and often rather dubious construction, there was a general air of physical forces of *some* kind being, perhaps, at work. The results of many of my own repetitions of the experiments of Abrams, Boyd, Reichenbach and Boirac, for example, were also quite positive; that is to say, things indeed happened as these pioneers had claimed, while dowsers were also unquestionably successful in more instances than chance guesswork or else an average clairvoyant ability would seem to allow.

In 1935, when I first read a paper entitled *The Psychical Element in Dowsing* to the B.S.D. at your kind invitation, I was confronted with the necessity of emphasising the psychological and supposed extra-sensory aspects of the case to an audience that was prone to disregard altogether such factors in favour of a purely physical and objective explanation. Nor do I now regret that choice, since it is always best to be overcautious and sceptical at first, lest one should run away with oneself and jump to conclusions which, however attractive on the face of things, may be far from true. Moreover, those doubters and scoffers who still deny the genuineness of dowsing phenomena, and those psychical researchers whose main aim seems to be to prevent others from arriving at any useful scientific conclusions of a concrete physical kind cannot now fairly accuse me of undue hastiness or credulity. Such evidence as Mr. Franklin and I may, therefore, be able to bring to bear on these problems ought now to be worth a great deal more than it would have done had we accepted all the claims of dowsers and radiesthésists in general uncritically from the start.

Recent contacts with dowsers of repute such as Captain Trinder, Major Pogson and the late Major Creyke have, however, stimulated an ever-growing admiration and respect for the skill, care and devotion of their work. While further correspondence and discussion with electro-medical investigators such as Drs. Guyon Richards, Dudley Wright and Boyd, and my good friend and associate, Mr. L. E. Eeman (now also a member of the B.S.D. and contributor to its publications) has likewise increasingly confirmed me in a belief in the perfect genuineness of their principal claims, even though Mr. Franklin and I may not yet have been able to follow them in all their individual interpretations. Whereas, in return, we have, I trust, been able to provide something in the way of a more or less comprehensive and unifying physical theory of the nature and action of the electromagnetic radiations with which dowsers and "electronists" have long been dealing in practice; at the same time providing various

instruments and technical suggestions that ought to be of considerable value to them in the future development of Radiesthésia, considered as a *bona fides* branch of modern Radiology.

I am particularly sorry that, owing largely to incomplete information as to the comprehensive and very critical nature of his investigations until very recently, I was unable to do proper justice to Dr. W. E. Boyd's excellent work when our book was written. We were also pressed for space, owing to the very wide nature of our subject matter. But that shortcoming shall certainly be remedied when the present war is over and I have both the time and sufficient laboratory data bearing on specific diagnosis, sex polarity and electromedical and biological aspects of Radiesthésia generally to write a companion volume to *The Physics of the Divining Rod*—in collaboration, perhaps, with Mr. Eeman and Mr. Franklin. Curiously enough, it was such a book that I first proposed to you (Colonel Bell) some years ago; whereas, eventually, I got side-tracked from that purpose by meeting with members of the B.S.D., including Major Creyke, Mr. Franklin and Mr. Budgett, whose interest was primarily in relation to water and mineral divining. Yet that was fortunate, since events have proved that the latter formed the simpler and more fundamental aspect of Radiesthésia from which one should only diverge subsequently to the more detailed and intricate problems of specific frequencies, medical diagnosis and so forth—questions now receiving close attention once again.

It was likewise fortunate that Professor Tchijevsky's, M. Cody's, M. Lakhovsky's, the Koliskos', Professor Douglass', Cav. de Vita's and my own lesser observations on the effects of electrification, the solar and lunar cycles, &c., on plant growth and animal health and behaviour should have been published meanwhile; thus linking up so convincingly the biological, electromedical and dowsing aspects of these problems, as I tried to show in a preliminary way in Chaps. VI. and VIII. of our book. For the stage is now all set for some really epoch-making advances that may, after the war, revolutionise Medicine, Genetics and certain branches of Geophysics, as I feel sure that many of the gentlemen mentioned above would gladly concede. And I agree with Dr. Boyd that nothing is more important than the medical aspect, since good health is more important than all the worldly possessions that ever mineral prospection could hope to acquire; though water (which interests so many diviners) is of primary importance also, both in peace and war.

In conclusion, I should like to add that, despite the present unavoidable interruption of investigations between Messrs. Franklin, Eeman, Trinder and myself (as, too, of Dr. Boyd's, I gather), due to the war, it has lately been possible to turn dowisng science and one form of radio detector, constructed in this

Laboratory, to really useful ends in the national defence effort. In return, more has been learnt that will be valuable again in peace time; and one day it may be possible to describe this aspect of our investigations. A little has also been done in the way of locating and depthing unexploded bombs and finding water for public undertakings, using the methods outlined in our recent book, that continue to prove their accuracy and utility.

Wishing honest dowsers and radiesthésists all good fortune at the present time, and in whatever war efforts they may be making for the community,

Yours very sincerely,

J. CECIL MABY.

REVIEW

LE FLUIDE VITAL GÚERISSEUR

By Charles Rod Pollak (10frs.)

Judging by the pages of our daily press, it would appear that the problem of how to get well and keep well is the greatest which faces our population. Were it not so, we should not see the profuse and mendacious display of advertising put over by the patent medicine vendors, who by the very persistence of their claims break down the resistance of the credulous and thereby reap a rich financial harvest.

An interesting point to note about all these much-advertised remedies is that they are all recommended for complaints of what one might call the indefinable type, such as insomnia, lassitude, inability to concentrate, and that below-par feeling; the query sometimes arises in the mind that perhaps these symptoms may be in some way the result of continually reading such advertisements, for we cannot rule out the fact that auto-suggestion plays a big part in the lives of many.

Of course, such symptoms are usually noticeable at the onset of nearly every complaint which comes to pester humanity, but the development is generally either rapid or distinctly noticeable; on the other hand, so frequently this low state appears to persist without further development.

The author, who is the President of the Swiss Radiesthésie Society, demonstrates to us in this work what he calls "The Healing Vital Fluid," its existence, and its importance to the human body and the nervous system, a vital energy circulating

throughout the whole body and even beyond the cutaneous surface, and he maintains that a disturbance, slowing up, or breakdown of the flow of this energy results in sickness and eventually in death. As a result of an intensive study of this force, carried out over many years by our author, especially in those cases of persistent low vitality, he has been able to develop a method of diagnosis and treatment. By means of the sensitivity of his left hand he is able to follow the flow of the fluid, detect any weakness or interruption, and thereby determine the disease any patient is suffering from, or liable to be subject at any future date.

Treatment consists of speeding up the flow of the fluid by special massage (an interesting case is mentioned in which a complete rupture of the flow along the spine was started again by this massage, with a consequent cure of the case of Infantile Paralysis); where it is shown that the patient is suffering from a loss of this fluid, a transfusion can be made by the operator, being, in theory, very similar to a blood transmission, except that in this case it is done by the laying on of hands. A word of warning is here given. These transfusions are very weakening to the operator, and should only be indulged in when the case is of extreme urgency, or the operator is able to lay up for some days afterwards.

Of great interest are the accounts of the various episodes which lead up to the discovery of the healing power of his hand, the gradual understanding of the underlying principles, and the building up of his method of treatment.

As a young man, while carrying on his studies in company with another student, his friend was suddenly seized with a stomach cramp, and being subject to such attacks, cried out for his usual remedy, a hot-water compress. The author put the kettle on to boil, and, while waiting, thought that perhaps the heat of his hands might help to ease his friend's pains. However, when the water was hot and he wished to go for it his friend refused to allow him to remove his hands, saying that the effect was far more calming than anything he had previously obtained from the hot-water compress. When eventually he was allowed to remove his hands his friend's pains had entirely gone, and, strange to relate, he was able to carry on work straight away, whereas on previous occasions he had need of a day's rest to recover. But, on the other hand, our author found that the pains were transferred to his own hands, these being so severe that he was incapacitated for several hours.

This healing was at first thought nothing of, being attributed to chance and a series of circumstances. Later experiences, moreover, forced a change of opinion, this being brought about as follows: One day while out for a walk Mons. Pollak stopped to admire the view. Suddenly he felt something press against

his leg. He looked down and saw that it was a little pet dog. Thinking that the animal wished to play, he stooped down to stroke it. While doing so he suddenly felt pains in his hands. He stepped back, and noticed that the dog was holding one paw off the ground as if in pain with it. The dog at once followed him up, whereupon he held his hand down at a height suitable to touch the animal's spine. The poor little beast at once set itself to rub its spine with great vigour against the hand. Soon the well-known pains began to develop, and our author began to reason things out. Presently the pet broke away, gave a joyful jump in the air, turned, licked the hand in gratitude, and ran off on all four legs.

These experiences and others that followed gave much food for thought, but the severe pains placed a limit upon much experiment. Eventually, a way was learned by which this unpleasant drawback was overcome (unfortunately, no details of this method are given). This healing being no longer painful to Mons. Pollak he was able to follow up his studies with increased ardour, and eventually attain a stage in which he could recognise the well-known diseases by the varying sensations, especially in the left hand. Téléradiesthésie comes in for discussion, and an astounding cure is related, the patient being over two hundred miles away. A woman approached the author, asking him what he could do for her husband, who was in a mad house. When asked if she could bring her husband for examination, she replied that, though he was in an asylum a very long way away, and the doctors would not let him out, she was quite convinced that he was not really mad, and she wished to have confirmation of this. She further stated that her husband was a doctor. The author then took a photo in his two hands. After a few moments he placed it on his knee and his right hand upon it. At the same time, with his left arm moving horizontally, he was in a moment able to pick up the radiations from the sanatorium. Soon pains were felt in the head, which he was able to describe to the doctor's wife, who was seated not far away.

The diagnosis given to the wife was: " Your husband has all the symptoms of madness, but he is not mad. This malady he has contracted from one of his patients, probably while placing his hands on the patient to calm him. I think that it will be possible to make a complete cure, from afar, in less than a year."

Treatment was begun at once, leaving the left arm extended in the direction most favourable to pick up the radiations from the sick man. The author drew these emanations upon himself and in return sent out a healing wave. This was continued for about three-quarters-of-an-hour, terminating the first treatment.

Shortly afterwards the doctor was able to return home, and his inexplicable cure is still a mystery to the doctors in charge of the asylum. A part of the interest of this case is the fact

that this doctor was himself the victim of his unconscious radiesthesic healings, for without knowing it he was practising the laying on of hands upon the sick.

Reverting to our opening remarks, Mons. Pollak affirms that a vast proportion of humanity do really suffer from this vague, indefinite, low vitality condition, and that only by his method, or radiesthésie, is a satisfactory diagnosis obtainable. There are many causes of such a condition, and, along with the hand treatment, examination should be made of the patient's house and bed site, even the colour scheme of the house and rooms, and of course the water and foodstuffs usually consumed. Further, in the case of ladies, it is important to test most carefully all face creams and other beauty preparations.

The book is completed by an interesting series of photographs showing Mons. Pollak carrying out a diagnosis, giving treatment to a paralytic child, and making tests of foods; also Madame Pollak is shown giving radiesthesic massage and making a pendulum test of cosmetics.

To all interested in human welfare and radiesthésie this book is well worth reading. There is much to be learned from it, and from our Continental friends in general. The sad thought is that contact can no longer be maintained with them; let us look forward to the day when this can be resumed.

KATANI.

NEW MEMBERS

Bobadilla, L., 10911 Dalerose Avenue, Inglewood, California, U.S.A.
Gouthro, F. H., 19 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Oates, T. H. B., Lieutenant R.N., H.M.S. Adventure, c/o G.P.O., London.
Sykes, E., The College, Southleigh, Oxon.

OMITTED FROM PREVIOUS LIST.

Busby, H. O., Garrallan, Cowra, N.S.W.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Forbes, Mrs. J. F., Two Gates, Tyler's Green, Penn, Bucks.
Glandfield, Rev. G., Danesbury House, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks.
Hingston, Mrs., Windward House, Down Road, Tavistock, Devon.
Hollins, Miss L. B., Two Gates, Tyler's Green, Penn, Bucks.
de Montmorency, Major H., D.S.O., Colindale, Rathmoor Road, Torquay.
Mortimer, Mrs., 15 Upper Mall, Hammersmith, W.6.
Muller, Miss E., 2115 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.
Mumford, J., Lower Brailes, near Banbury, Oxford.
Wright, Dr. D. d'A., and Mrs., c/o Dr. I. Hudson, 1070 Amphion Street, Victoria, B.C.

SOME BOOKS ON DOWSING AND HUMAN RADIATION

The Physics of the Divining Rod, by J. Cecil Maby and T. Bedford Franklin ; Bell, 21/-.

The Divining Rod, by Sir William Barrett and Theodore Besterman (out of print).

Dowsing, by Captain W. H. Trinder ; British Society of Dowsers (obtainable by Members through the President at 5/4, post free).

Water Divining, by Theodore Besterman : Methuen, 7/6.

Water Diviners and their Methods, by H. Mager (translation) : Bell, 16/-.

The Modern Dowser, by Le Vicomte Henry de France (translation) : 2nd Edition, Bell, 4/6.

The Art of Water Finding, by M. E. Pogson : obtainable from the President, B.S.D., post free, 1/8.

Local Variations in a Penetrating Radiation and their Connection with Water Divining, by H. M. Budgett : obtainable from the President, B.S.D., -/6.

The Human Atmosphere (the Aura), by W. J. Kilner: Kegan Paul, 12/6.

The Origin and Properties of the Human Aura, by Oscar Bagnall : Kegan Paul.

The Chain of Life, by Guyon Richards : John Bale, 6/-.

Les Sourciers et leurs Procédés, by H. Mager.

Traité complet des secrets de la Baguette et du Pendule des Sourciers, by Frère Padey, 65 fr.

Le Sourcier Moderne, by Henry de France, 5th Edition, 10 fr.

Comment j'opère, by Abbé Mermet, 4th and enlarged edition, 25 fr.

La Radiesthésie (explaining Abbé Bouly's method), by M. A. Capron, 15 fr.

Comment devenir Sourcier, by Armand Viré, 18 fr.

Tu Seras Sourcier, by Emile Christophe, 20 fr.

Manuel théorique et pratique de Radiesthésie, by René Lacroix-à-l'Henri : Henri Dangles, 38 rue de Moscou, Paris (8e), 20 fr.

La Radio-Tellurie, by M. Larvaron and Dr. J. Regnault : Maison Deyrolle, 46 rue du Bac, Paris, 18 fr.

Essai sur les Rayonnements de l'Homme et des Etres vivants, by C. Voillaume.

Cours de Radiesthésie, by Henri Lemonnier : Maison de la Radiesthésie, 16 rue Saint-Roch, Paris.

La Vérité sur la Radiesthésie, by Paul Serres : Dunod, Paris.

Le Pendule Magique, by Madame de Mersseman : Maison de la Radiesthésie, Paris, 15 fr.

Electricité Magnétisme Radiesthésie. by Comte de Marsay : Maison de la Radiesthésie, Paris, 12 fr.

Radiesthésie Physique, by Pierre Béasse : 2nd Edition.

Investigación de aguas subterráneas, by Bartolomé Darder Pericás.